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INTASTABLE, *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.
 Something which is invisible, *intestible*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Greul's Cosmol.*
INTEGER, *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
 As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*
INTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]
 1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL, *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*
 Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several confluences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*
 A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*
INTEGRITY, *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]
 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.
 Your dishonesty
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
 Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakef. Coriol.*
 Macduff, this noble passion,
 Child of integrity, hath from my soul
 Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*
 The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.
 Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*
 3. Intireness; unbroken whole.
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Braime.*
INTEGUMENT, *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.
 He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed to properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*
INTELLECT, *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
 All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*
 All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South's Sermons.*
INTELLECTION, *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.
 Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanv.*
 A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scops.*
 They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*
INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]
 1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transfacted by the understanding.
 Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*
 2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.
 Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.
 In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
 Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*
 A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*
 4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hobbes.*
 Who would lose,
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
 Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
 To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,
 Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect; as *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.
INTELLECTUAL, *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.
 Her husband not nigh,
 Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*
 The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanv. Scops.*
 I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glanv.*
INTELLIGENCE, *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]
 1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hecker, b. v.*
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
 A most *intelligence* bawd! *Shakespeare.*
 He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*
 Let all the passages
 Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*
 May pass between the prince and them. *Donham's Scops.*
 Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.
 Factions followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*
 He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind.
 How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
 Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*
 They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*
 The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Callier.*
 Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*
 4. Understanding; skill.
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
 They think to be chief praise of poetry;
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeie. *Speiser.*
INTELLIGENCER, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*
 Who hath not heard it spoken
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
 The very opener and *intelligencer*
 Between the grace and fancies of heav'n,
 And our dull workings. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*
 They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Speiser.*
INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no

INT

no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.
Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*
 He of times,
Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns
 Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*
 I race out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*
 2. Giving information.
 Servants, who seem no less,
 Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shakef. King Lear.*
INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* [*from intelligence*.]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind.
 Food alike those pure
Intellential substances require,
 As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. *Intellential*; exercising understanding.
 In at his mouth
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
 His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
 With act *intellential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intellect. Not proper.
 The foul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scops.*
INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]
 To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.
 We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*
 Someth'g must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*
 Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perceptibility.
 It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*
INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [*from intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.
 The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
 Shews a translator both discreet and bold.
 To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undefined; unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
INTEMPERANCE, *n. f.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTEMPERANCY, *n. f.* Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.
 Boundless *intemperance*
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The fall of many kings. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakevill.*
 Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
 Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
 Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
 What misery th' inabstinence of Eve
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; glutinous.
 More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to dury his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

INT

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood
 Than those pamper'd animals, *Shakespeare.*
 That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*
 Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclef. xxiii. 13.*
INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
 How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*
 2. Immoderately; excessively.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*
INTEMPERATENESS, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*
INTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*] Excess of some quality.
TO INTEND, *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out. Obsolete.
 The same advancing high above his head,
 With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
 That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To enforce; to make intense.
 What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*
 This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*
 Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*
 2. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*
 Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smook, that was raised in his country, was over; sighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Go therefore, mighty pow'r!
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
 While here shall be our home, what best may ease
 The present misery, and render hell
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
 Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*
 4. To mean; to design.
 The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*
 The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*
 Thou art sworn
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
 As closely to conceal what we impart? *Shakef. R. III.*
 The earl was a very acute and found speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watson.*
 According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*
INTENDANT, *n. f.* [*French*.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.
 Be nought hereat dismay'd,
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*
INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French.]
 1. Intention; design.
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*
 All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Esfrange.*
 12 N